The Time Piece.

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41

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

Tranſlated for the Aurora.

PARIS, MAY 6.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

Villers, chairman of the committee of finances reported: The deficit, by comparing the receipts with the expeditures, he ſtated, was ſome time ſince, 53 millions; it is now 62. It was unanimouſly agreed, he ſaid, that it would be improper to increaſe the direct taxes, already high; indirect taxes muſt therefore be recurred to.

He explained, that many purchaſers of national domains had forfeited them by non-payment: He propoſed.

1. That the purchaſers of national domains ſhould be releaſed from that forfeiture, provided they paid what they owe in one month.

2. A duty on hunting in the national foreſts, and fiſhing in the navigable rivers and canals.

3. The proprietors of engaged domains, of which the titles are revoked ſhall be re-imburſed in conſolidated third ſtock.

4. Stamp duty on various articles.

5. Stamp upon manufactured woolens.

6. Duty on paper. Ordered to be printed.

Citizen Grandpre, employed in the naval department, writes from Dieppe: It is my duty to make known to all France the generous devotion of the quarter of Dieppe, and to ſecure to them thereby the juſt tribute of praiſe and public gratitude, which their zeal and patriotiſm deſerve. Faithful to the voice of their country they have left every thing to ſerve her. Already 700 have gone to Hatre, to man the veſſels of the republic; 600 taken from that honorable claſs of citizens, whoſe age, long ſervices, infirmities and wounds, would lead them to wiſh repoſe if they were not Frenchmen, have haſtened to make up the crews of the veſſels in requiſition and of the eighteen gun boats built in this port. They have left their former vi or return; they all only await the moment of prov to a perfidious government, that to conquer it, Frenchmen have only to appear.

Let the tyrant of the ſeas then lower his pride. In vain does proud Albion think herſelf invincible by her wooden walls; ſoon the republican energy of the French ſeamen will be able to put a ſtop to her boundleſs ambition; ſoon will it reſtore to the ſeas that freedom which the French have contended for only to prove to the people of the two hemiſpheres that they were worthy of it.

Elections in France.

The committee appointed to report on the validity of the late elections propoſed to declare valid the elections of ninety one departments, and to annul thoſe of ſeven other departments, for unconſtonſtitutionl proceedings. The project was adopted by the council of 500, but as far as our accounts go not yet ſanctioned by the Council of Ancients.

The following are the departments where no ſciſſions have taken place and whoſe election are declared valid:

1 Ain. 2 Aiſne, 3 Lower Alps. 4 Upper Alpes, 5 Alpes, Maritimes, 6 Ardennes, 7 Arreiege, [except the election of the Ex conventionaliſt Gaſton and another deputy] 8 Aubes, 3 Sieyes and Ludot are among its deputies] 9 Aude, to Aveyron. 11 Calvados, 12 Cantal, 13 Charente, 14 Lower-Charente, 15 Cher, 16 Cote d'or, 17 Cotes du Nord, 18 Creuſe, 19 Doube, 20 Drome, 21 Dyle, 22 Eſcau, 23 Eure, [except the elections of Thomas and Robert Lindet] 24 Eure and Loire, 25 Fin-ſtere, 26 Upper Garonne, 27 Gers, 28 Gironde, 22 Herault, [except the election of Vaſſer to the Council of 500] 30 Ille and Villaine, 1 Indre, [except the election of Dubois to the council of ancients] 32 Indre and Loire, 33 Iſere, 34 Jemmape, 35 Upper Loire, 36 Lower Loire, 37 Loire, 38 Lot, 29 Lozere, 40 Main and Loire, 41 Manche, [except the election of Guidan to the Council of 5000,] 42 Upper-Marne, 43 Marne, [except the election of Chartier to the Council of 500] 44 Meurthe, 45 Meuſe, 46 Lower Meuſe, 47 Mont-Blanc, [except the election of Doppet, ex-commander in chief of the Alps, to the council of 500.] 48 Mont-Terrible, 49 Morbihan, 50 Moſelle, 51 Two Nethes, 52 Nord, [except the election of Delahaie and Lequinio, Ex-conventionaliſts, to the council of 500.] 53 Orne, 55 Ourthe [except the election of the Ex-general Tion to the council of 500.] 56 Pas de Calais [except the election of four of the deputies.] 57 Eaſtern Pyrennees, 58 Lower Rhine, 59 Upper-Rhine. 60 Sambre and Menſe, 61 Upper-Saone, 62 Saone and Loire, 63 Sarthe, [except the election of three of its deputies] 64 Lower Seine, 65 Seine and Oiſe, [except the election of Germain de Viroflai to the Council of 500.] 66 Two Sevres, 67 Somme. 68 Tarn. 69 Var [Barras, the Director one of the choſen deputies] 70 Vendee, 71 Voſges, 72 Yonne; 73 Liamone, 74 Golo.

In the electoral bodies of the following departments, ſciſſions took place and double nominations were made; but the elections only of that portion of electors who proceeded according to the conſtitution were declared valid:

1 Ardeche, 2 Mouths of the Rhone, 3 Correze, 4 Côtes, 5 Gard, 6 Jura, 7 Lot and Garonne. 8 Loire, 9 Marne, 10 Nievres, 11 Pay de Dome, 12 Upper-Pyrennees, 13 Rhone, 14 Seine, 15 Seine and Marne, 16 Vaucluſe, 17 Vienne.

In the following departments there were ſciſſions and irregular proceedings by all the different portions of Electoral aſſemblies.

1 Allier, 2 Dordogne, 3 Landes, 4 Loire and Chere, 5 Loire, 5 Lower Pyrennees. 7 Upper-Vienne, [Lamarque and Gayvernon, members of the Council of 500, were among the elected deputies of thoſe departments] and the remainder were equally decided republicans; but the unconſtitutional proceedings of the electoral aſſemblies cauſed the elections to be annulled.

Council of Five Hundred, May 12. The reſult of the balotting for the tenfold liſt of candidates for the ſeat in the directory was not known yeſterday before five o'clock. Of 332 voters, of which abſolute majority is 167, Treithard had 134 votes; Monge 107; 191; Brune, (the general) 176. The other votes, without abſolute majority were divided among Talleyrand, Geniſſieux, Pleville Lepeley, Cambaceres, and the Generals Berthier and Beurnonville. There muſt be a new balloting to chuſe the ſix candidates which remain to complete the liſt.

The council proceeded to ballot. The voters were 312 in number,—majority 157. Goheir had 165 votes; Moulin (the general) 159. They are carried on the liſt, and a third trial muſt be had complete it.

May 16.

We learn from Straſbourg that General Bernadotte arrived there on the 5th inſtant. It is ſaid he is called to Paris by the Directory.

The poliſh general Dombrowſki commanding the diviſion beyond the Po, has received orders to marce immediately to Rome with the firſt Poliſh legion compoſed of 3500 men and its artillery. He is already on his march for Faenza. The body of the Poliſh troops is now in the pay of the French Republic, and no longer in that of the ciſalpine Republic; which, it is ſaid, will be a great advantage fot the latter.

The report is current; that the Pidmonteſe inſurgents have gained a very great advantage over the troops of the *King of Tarin* on the ſide of Novi, in the place which uſed to be called Pozolo. The victory was complete: The inſurgents have beaten and diſperſed the Sardinian army. More than 100 men of the royal troops were killed. The patriots heve made 600 priſoners.

They got poſſeſſion of the military cheſt and ſeveral waggons loaded with arms. The colonel of the regiment of Chablais was ſo warmly purſued, that he eſcaped in his ſhirt; no doubt he was ſleeping while the ſoldiers were fighting. It is aſſered that not a ſingle houſe or property has been touched, and the victors were received every where with the cries of live liberty. It is the ſouthern diviſion of the inſurgents that has been thus victorious. The general of the patriots wrote to the royal general a letter, in which he reproaches him with endeavouring to repreſent the friends of equality as brigands, while they are the defenders of liberty; who claim and combat for the rights and ſovereignty of the people. The head-quarters are now, it is ſaid, at Carrolio.

Council of five hundred, May 6. A meſſage of the Directory was read on the reſult of drawing of lots among its numbers. The council reſolved, that to-morrow they ſhould proceed at two o'clock to form the tenfold liſt of the candidates, from which the council of elders were to chooſe a ſucceſſor to Francois de Neufchateau.

Letters from Rouen of the 4th May ſay: We have juſt learned, that General Kilmaine is appointed commander in chief of the army of England during the abſence of general Bounaparte. It is ſaid here, that he has already fought againſt the Engliſh in the cauſe of liberty in America, and that he has commanded the whole cavalry of the French army in Italy. General Grouchy fills his place as commander of the cavalry of the army of England. The head-quarters of this army are ſtill here.

APRIL 28.

Sidney Smith, the Engliſh incendiary, whom Pitt conſented to ranſom with 4000 Frenchmen, his talents being no doubt ſo much wanted, and whom the Directory puniſhed with a too looſe confinement, has been carried off out of the temple and he has probably arrived in England.

On the 24th, a troop of armed men came to the Temple, and preſented a forged arret of the executive directory and forged orders of the marine miniſter, for conducting Sidney Smith to Melun.

Although the keeper of the priſon was poſitively enjoined, not to deliver up the priſoner, unleſs he himſelf ſhould receive the order out of the hands of the preſident of the Directory, he complied with the requiſition of the ſham-eſcort!

Several days have paſſed before any thing tranſpired of that event, the miniſter of police himſelf heard of it only a day before yeſterday. There is a great deal of boldneſs and corruption in this buſineſs.

In fact it now appears, that ſome guineas have arrived from London, but, that not all, were employed in ſuciſidizing anarchy, as it was found expedient to perſuade the Directory in the truly veracious reports of the cidevant agent of Cochon.

As long as the Directory, overlooking the machinations diſcovered in the correſpondence of Kinglin, ſhall amuſe themſelves with proſecuting the phantom of terroriſm, they muſt expect to witneſs many others; and ere long perhaps, with the Jura, the South, the Weſt, the incendiary Smith himſelf, furniſh them new proofs of the teſtination of Pitt's guineas.

The Pruſſian dominions are the only portion of Germany, where the importation of Engliſh merchandize is ſeverely prohibited. To this prohibition the Pruſſian manufactures owe their exiſtence.

The Journal Le Cercle which propoſed to treat the Bears from Berne, with a daily repaſt of Jacobins was ſuppreſſed by the Directory, and its authors preſented on a charge of having provoked to the murder of Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

The Daily Advertiſer of New-York after opening its news column with a *family anecdote*, which in point of modeſty and decency, and indecorous diſregard for the ſex, is worthy of the loweſt rank of blackguardiſm—has the ſtupid and unfeeling effrontery to add the two following paragraphs, in the ſame column.

"There is nothing in which the malignity and wickedneſs of party zeal diſplays itſelf more than in the miſrepreſentation of truth, and the artful but falſe colouring given to facts: all parties ſhould be aſhamed of ſuch diſgraceful inſtruments. Thoſe papers which palpably diſcover want of ſtrict honor and impartiality in the detail of public occurrences, in delineation of public characters, or in the diſplay of arguments in favor of any meaſure adopted by the ſupreme legiſlature of the union, ſhould be branded with infamy, and have the countenance of no man who regards the welfare of the community or his own individual ſecurity and peace. They will be deſpiſed and diſcarded by every *conſcientious* man."

"A country paper has this expreſſion—"There was a great *pow wow* at Albany on the annunciation of governor Jay to the chair of this ſtate." This indecorous language can anſwer no good end. Vulgar traduction of character, party co'oured repreſentation of events, blackguardiſm and ſcurrility ſerve only to deſtroy influence, not to encreaſe friends and converts. They are employed in the ſervice of a *bad* cauſe only."

The beſt comment on ſuch contraſted groſſneſs and contempt of delicacy, with the mean and ſneaking adulation, to men in power, is the ſtatement of the plain fact—*Worthy moraliſts! honeſt and independent*

TEXT.

"In the United States no individual fears to utter what his judgement or his paſſions dictate, and an *unreſtrained preſs* conveys alike to the public eye the labours of virtue and the efforts of particular intereſts."

Reply of Am. Commiſſioners to the Fr. Miniſter.

COMMENTARY.

Benjamin Franklin Bache, editor of the Aurora, and John D. Burk and James Smith, editors of the Time Piece, have been arrested for publishing libels against government, and given bail for their appearance for trial.

An intelligent French editor says: "Pitt Thugut and Adon, these are the triumvirs of the coalition—There is a *fourth* who anxiously looks for a vacancy but it is not the time yet, to mention his name—Executive Directory strike, and you are sure of triumphing." Mr. Adams might perhaps be best able to decipher the name of the fourth; as to Thugut, the latest European accounts inform that the has been oblig d to resign his post, and was succeeded by the Count de Coblentz his antagonist, as Prime minister of the Emperor.

OF LIBELS.

As the Doctrine of Libels is likely soon to engage the public attention, it may not be improper that it should be investigated, in order that every one may be enabled to judge whether that system can be just, which restrains a man by the terrors of prosecution and penalties, from uttering the calm and unclouded decisions of his understanding; you are therefore requested to insert in your Patriotic Paper, a Chapter on this subject, taken from Godwin's Political Justice, whose writings seem to have been dictated by a mind greatly desirous of meliorating the condition of man, by chasing corruption and chicanery from Governments, and rendering the science of Politics, a pure and hallowed mean of security and happiness to nations.

A SUBSRIBER.

Political Justice, Vol. 2d. Book 6, Ch. 6.—Oct.—In the examination already bestowed upon the article of heresy, political and religious,* we have anticipated one of the two heads of the law of Libel; and if the arguments there adduced, be admitted for valid, it will follow that no punishment can justly be awarded against any writing or words derogatory to religion or political government.

It is impossible to establish any solid ground of distinction upon this subject, or to lay down rules, in conformity to which the argument must be treated. It is impossible to tell me, when I am penetrated with the magnitude of the subject, that I must be logical and not eloquent; or when I feel the absurdity of the theory I am combating, that I must not express it in terms that may produce feelings of ridicule in my readers. It were better to forbid me the discussion of the subject altogether, than forbid me to describe it in the manner I conceive to be most suitable to its merits. It would be a most tyrannic species of candor to tell me, "you may write against the system we patronise, provided you will write in an imbecil or ineffectual manner; you may enquire and investigate as much as you please, provided, when you undertake to communicate, the result, you carefully check your ardor, and be upon your guard, that you do not convey any of your own feelings to your readers.

Add to this, that rules of distinction, is they are absurd in relation to the dissidents, will prove a continual instrument of usurpation and injustice to the ruling party. No reasonings will appear fair to them, but such as are futile. If I speak with energy, they will deem me inflammatory; and if I describe censurable proceedings, in plain and homely, but pointed language, they will cry out upon me as a buffoon.

It must be truly a lamentable case, if truth favored by the many, and patronised by the great, should prove too weak to enter the lists with falshood. It is self evident, that, that which will stand the test of examination, cannot need the support of penal statutes. After our adversaries have exerted themselves to mislead us, truth has a clear, nervous and simple story to tell, which if force be excluded on all sides, will not fail to put down their arts. Misrepresentation will speedly vanish, if the friends of truth be but half as alert as the advocates of falsehood. Surely then it is a most ungracious plea to offer, "we are too idle to reason with you, we are therefore determined to silence you by force." So long as the adversaries of justice, confine themselve, to expostulation; there can be no ground for serious alarm; as soon as they begin to act with violence and riot, it will then be time enough to encounter them with force.

There is, however, one particular class of Libel that seems to demand a separate consideration. A Libel may either not confine itself to any species of illustration of religion or government, or it may leave illustration entirely out of its view. Its object may be, to invite a multitude of persons to assemble, as the first step towards acts of violence. A public Libel is, any species of writing, in which the wisdom of some established system is controverted; and it cannot be denied that a dispassionate and severe demonstration of its injustice tends, not less than the most alarming tumult, to the tremble to erect any grave proceedings upon so uncertain a basis. It might be added, that he who says, that every honest citizen of London ought to repair to St. George's Fields to-morrow in arms, only says what he thinks is best to be done, and what the laws of sincerity oblige him to utter. But this argument is of a general nature, and applies to every thing that is denomitated crime, uniformly led, is, that between crimes that exist only in intention, and overt acts. So far as prevention only is concerned, the former would seem in many cases not less entitled to the animadversion of society than the latter: but the evidence of intention usually rests upon circumstances equivocal and minute, and the friend of justice will any institution are treated with the utmost freedom, and may well be supposed to fall under different rules. The difficulty here arises only from the consideration of the general nature of punishment, which is abhorrent to the true principles of mind, and ought to be restrained within as narrow limits as possible, if not instantly abolished.—A distinction to which observation and experience in cases of judicial proceedings have has committed against the peace of the community. The first of these seems sufficiently commendable and wise, and would if vigilantly exerted, be, in almost all cases, adequate to the purpose. The second is attended with some difficulty. A Libel, the avowed intention of which is to lead to immediate violence, is altogether different from the publication in which the general merits of destruction of such institutions. But writing and speech are the proper and becoming methods of operating changes in human society, and tumult is an improper and equivocal method: In the case then of the specific preparations of riot, it should seem that the regular force of the society may lawfully interfere; but this interference may be of two kinds; it may consist of precautions to counteract all tumultuous concourse, or it may arraign the individual for the offence he not to be supposed crime of inflammatory invitations in particular. He that performs any action, does that which he thinks is *best* to be done; and if the peace of society make it necessary that he should be restrained from this by threats of violence, the necessity is of a very painful nature. It should be remembered, that the whole of these reasonings suppose that the tumult is an evil, and will produce more disadvantage than benefit, which is no doubt frequently, but may not be always the case. It cannot be too often recollected, that there is no case a right of doing wrong, a right to punish for a meritorious action. Every government, as well as every individual, must follow their own apprehensions of justice, at the peril of being mistaken, unjust, and consequently vicious. These reasonings on exhortations to tumult, will also be found applicable, with slight variation, to incendiary letters addressed to private persons.

But the law of Libel, as we have already said, distributes itself into two heads, Libels against public establishments and measures, and Libels against private characters. Those who have been willing to admit that the first ought to pass unpunished, have generally asserted the propriety of counteracting the latter by censures and penalties.

It shall be the business of the remainder of this chapter, to shew that they were a erroneus in their decision.

* Chapter 3d.

THE TIME PIECE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

Aristocrats read all this paper attentively, and improve by it—don't curse and swear, it will answer no good end: recollect you are commencing a holy war against France, keep your minds and thoughts pure. Do not gratify yourselves by malicious and unchristian hopes or wishes, for the hanging, drowning, imprisoning or banishing of the Editor: the Christian Religion enjoins you to love your enemies; *a fortiori* if you admit the Logic, you are bound to love your friends—now the Editor of the Time Piece is your friend, and if you were to put him aside, which for the sake of an apostrophe, you neither *dare*, nor *can* do, you would have to grope in the dark like drunken men who while they consider themselves kings *at least* strike up against some scoundrel post, and are laid *sprawling* in the dust, your livery servants the Journalists too drunk to advise, and sober enough to flatter you instead of pointing out your danger, would only add to your danger and embarasment by their loud orgyes and intemperance.—The little Time Piece scorns to praise you—you don't deserve it—it tells you bold truths—it defies your resentment—It earnestly wishes your conversion—but almost despairs of it.

We unaffectedly sympathize with Noah Webster, on the loss of his Royal Subscribers. Poor man he deserved a better fate. How many pretty sprigs and flowers of rhetoric had he lavished on the cause of royalty. How many terrible figures of serpents, and tygers, and hydras, and five headed monsters, had he imagined for the French. How often, and how nicely and orthographically too, has he embroidered the purple of orders and distinctions and how awfully painted in blood the drop curtain of the French revolution—all would not do—for one fault alas! for telling truth, (a vice of which, to speak without prejudice) Noah is seldom guilty, have the royalists the perfidious, faithless and ungrateful royalists given him up for ever. What will the doctor do—but we will draw a veil over his sufferings, for though he has jocosely told a few fibs about the proprietary battles of the Time Piece, about the throwing of types, &c. The doctor has had too much virtue, and good sense to insert in his paper the mean cowardly and assassin performances against the Editor of the Time Piece, which have appeared in the Bœotian Gazette, the falsehood of which he will be able to prove satisfactorily to every person. If Mr. Webster is deserted by a few fanatic royalists, these Bœotians will be forsaken by all the republicans. We hear there has actually been a run on them for erasures within a few days and we know certainly there will be one.—A few desperate political adventurers, whose machinations have given credit a shock under which it reels at this moment, and whose bigotry and ferocity have shivered social confidence and attachment to atoms, dare to enter into a gentlemans private concerns, and whether he does, or does not owe a sum of money, expose it to the public as a crime, and assert his intention to cheat: this is LIBEL of the most infamous nature, and we should do an injury to honor, to virtue to social order, and every principle which binds society together if we neglected to drag its infernal authors before the tribunal of justice.

What odds will the Plagiarist of the Daily Advertiser lay, that the Time Piece will not bury his advertiser.

The Daily Advertiser, is a close copy of Peter Porcupine, *O imitatores! servile pecus.*

It is supposed by the believers in the metempsicosis, that the spirit of the Bruffells Gazette, has passed into the beautiful bodies M'Lean and M'Lang.

It is calculated the enſuing elections will give the republican intereſt a majority of 13 in the houſe of Repreſentatives.

The fate of this country in a great degree depends on the courage and wiſdom of the New-York legiſlature.

Patrick's day, it would appear by a Paris paper was celebrated by all the Iriſh reſident at Paris, James Napper Tandy now brigadeer general, preſided, general Kilmain, commander in chief of the army of England in the abſence of Buonaparte, ſat on his right. The firſt Toaſt was long live the Iriſh republic. The greateſt harmony and feſtivity reigned: after the intertainment ended, general Kilmaine ſet off poſt, for the army of England.

Our readers will ſee that the proceedings of the electoral bodies in 91 departments have been approved by the French legiſlature with few exceptions in 7 others, in conſequence of ſciſſions, and unconſtitutional proceeding, they have been ſent back to a new choice. Thus have the Elections from which the friends of order expected ſo much paſſed off as uſual.

'Tis calculated that the whole number of complimentary addreſſers do not amount to 18000 thouſand. The mighty maſs of the people have looked on aſtoniſhed, ſtupified and confounded at the protentous meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration.

The ORATOR, who flouriſhed on the Battery, on Sunday, it is preſumed will diſplay as much courage as Demoſthenes at the battle of Mantenia.

The affair of Goſhen, if true, muſt be aſcribed to the overbearing inſolence of the high flying Ariſtocrats.—*Ariſtocrats don't be too faſt.*

The Ariſtocrats are *reſpectfully* informed that the republicans of America, are not *dead*, they have only *ſlept*.—"*The Lion is not dead, though aſleep*, by and by, &c, &c."

The colours preſented by the ladies to Colonel Giles, prove inconteſtibly that the *days of Chivalry are not gone.*

Provided we join the coalition againſt France, 'twere to be wiſhed the Warriors of Congreſs, ſhould lead an army of *Cockades to Paris.*

'Tis propoſed that the *humane* Mr. Tracey, pen the *manifeſtoe* of the new Coalition. The Duke of Brunſwick's ſtile muſt appear cold, compared to that *of this frightener* of *women and children.*

Where has Mr. Harper's promiſed conſpiracy fled if he is guilty we again repeat he is entitled to pardon by becoming ſtates *evidence.*

Tis rather ominous that while one of the *deſtinies* was ſpinning the *threads* of conſpiracy for Harper; another maliciouſly cut them *into ſhreds* ſo that not a ſingle *neefull* could be ſhewn the public.

Since Mr. Harper's faux paux about the threads of conſpiracy; 'tis ſaid the bare mention of thread makes him turn pale, and the ſight of a ladys thread ball brings on epileptic fits.

Some of the cockade gentry we underſtand have amuſed themſelves by midnight howlings round the doors of the republicans. Some imitated with great *nicety* the *mewing* of cats, others the *barking* of *dogs*. The *braying* was ſo cloſe a copy from nature, that it was at one time they believed had actually enliſted ſome of the *long eared ariſtocrats* into their ſerenade.

The ariſtocrats could not for their ſouls fight the battles of liberty better. If they had the art to attempt a reconciliation, perhaps republican generoſity had pardoned their follies and their crimes. For once their hypocriſy was inferior to their rancor and fanaticiſm. They every day inſult the patriots. They injure them, and attempt to deprive them of ſubſiſtence—they dare to talk openly of ſtarving our honeſt and courageous cartmen. What is the conſequence? Their inſolence, and undiſguiſed cruelty and ferocity have rouſed the indignation of republicans: they are awaking to a ſenſe of their danger and the importance of the criſis. The ſeaſon of heſitation, deſpondency and alarm is gone by—and the ſublime emotions which emancipated America begin to inſpire again the heroes of the revolution. How dare they or why dares the proudeſt man in this country inſult at leaſt half a people; we might ſafely ſay three fourths by the ſneers and impertinences of *pedagogic compoſition.*

It *has* been propoſed to refuſe employment to the republican cartmen. It *is* propoſed to take down the name of that merchant who ſhall aſſign a mechanics republicaniſm as a motive for not employing him.

If the enemies of the revolution begin to talk of ſtarving the friends of the revolution, tis full time to *look* out.

We underſtand that Mr. Well's grand fœderal oration is to be preſented to the Dey of Algiers, in order to furniſh that wiſe monarch with maxims of government.

The deputation of Radſtadt complain that the French Ambaſſadors are too *laconic* in their official notes, 'tis no recommendation that the *ſpartans* were diſtinguiſhed by this *conciſe perſpicuity.*

To underſtand the *meaning* of *patronage* and *influence*, *one* muſt look to the late *Federal* appointments.

CURIOUS.

The *learned Pig* of ninety ſix is provided for by an *enemy* to the *Swiniſh multitude.*

How ſhall we pay our contingent to the new cruſade?—at the retaking of Toulon, two hundred Bullocks were found—the *Pope's contingent.* We might contribute in this manner—there's one or two in Connecticut.

Do the men who here mounted cockades mean excluſively to defend America.

Eleven thouſand Grecians at the battle of Marathon, routed two hundred thouſand Perſians; there may perhaps be a thouſand blockades in the Union—but the *French* are not *Perſians* nor *Buonaparte, Zerxes.*

We have received official account of the capture of General Coote, and all the troops ſent on the ſecret expedition near Oſtend.

A Salem paper mentions the failure of the French invaſion, and the ſinking of 16 thouſand men by Sidney Smith. Tis a mere fabrication.

The ariſtocrats tell us all the genius, virtue, family and honor of France were ſwept away by the revolution. The contrary is the fact—The revolution has only purged away the filth, but has deteriorated nothing of French glory. We have been at ſome pains to collect the following facts which though they do not amount to the hundreth part of what may be collected are ſufficient to prove, that the beſt generals of the old monarchy, are eſteemed, honored and reſpected in the French Republic.

Mariſcot, a member of the Jacobin Club, followed the emigrants to Coblentz, and came back to France poſſeſſed of all their plans and projects. He is a firſt rate engineer.

Truguet, a member of the Jacob Club, followed the emigrants to Turin, and diſcovered all their parricidal ſchemes againſt their country.

Berdanotte, a general, late ambaſſador to Vienna.

Generals.

Count Tilli, Marquis Landremont, Count Montchoiſe, Kleber, Sherer, Kellerman, Hatri, Ernouf, Berthier, Count Schombourg, De Lage, Rouget D. Lilli, Marquis Conclaux, Count Chateauneufrandon, Count Perjet, Baron D. Oliver, Count De Saint Suſanne, Chevalier Saint Cyrr, Baron St Hilaire, Billyard, Beurnonville, Baron Menut, Montalambert, Dubois Crance, Vaubois.

Directors.

La Ralivier Lepeaux, Count La Poype, Barras.

Legiſlators.

Doulcet, Valletard, Seyes.

The headleſs Jean Bon St. Andrew, was for a week the ſubject of ſatisfaction to the Ariſtocrats then Spain was making peace with England, Berdanotte's little tri coloured flag came next, next Fluſhing in flames, burnt before their fancies. Wretched politians, will they never ſee that the *great work of Providence* will not be controuled by their *Pigmy* machinations.

Would not John Jay, be a fit perſon to form a Treaty of Amity and Commerce between the Iriſh and American Republics.

We have not ſeen the name of Peter Porcupine in the liſt of Federal appointments.

In Republican governments, offices ought to be beſtowed on merit—*a good hint this, for Peter Porcupine.*

Will the troops of the *new* coalition be called the *Royal* and *Catholic Army.*

This paper ſhews we have no baſe nn worthy fears of ſpeaking truth.

By the following extract of a letter from an unfortunate Anglo Frenchman, it would appear, that the Britiſh were about evacuating Cape Nichola Mole:

Mole, July 3. (The lateſt from that quarter.)

"We have at laſt came to the denouement of the farce, which has been playing in this iſland for ſome years. Every one packs up. Some carry away ſomething; others, nothihg. I am of the latter claſs. I do not even know whether I ſhall ſucceed in realiſing ſufficient to pay my paſſage; it will be to the continent you inhabit, to bury myſelf in its woods and there periſh with miſery."

THE

INQIRER AND HIS ECHO.

Imitated from SWIFT.

A DIALOGUE.

SAY *Echo*, how ſhall we diffuſe the light,
And teach unthinking men to claim their right?
Echo——*Write.*

But if we ſhould their enemies expoſe,
Will not a Proclamation ſoon oppoſe?
Echo—Oppoſe.

Perhaps, they would remove the Nation's woe,
If they our numerous grievances did know.
Echo——No.

Why do they then, profeſs to be our friends,
The bulwark which our *Liberty* defends?
Echo——Friends.

They ſay we may with confidence rely
On them, a never-failing firm ally.
Echo——A Lie.

What are their motives? Echo, then ſay plain,
For eager each appears a ſeat to gain.
Echo——Gain.

Then were electors blind not to refuſe?
Or were they brib'd, the people's curſe to chooſe?
Echo——Jews!

But why does not the ——— intercede
Againſt ſuch men—to ruin us agreed?
Echo——Greed!

Where then is virtuous miniſtry, I wonder?
What ſay the ——— to the nation's blunder?
Echo——Plunder!

And where the gownſman then, with holy faces,
Can they not act by virtue of their places?
Echo——Places!

Alas! ſad Echo I ſhall ceaſe to name,
Such overgrown corruption you proclaim.
Echo——Claim!

But claim from whom, and what ſhall we regain?
The nation's doom'd to tyranny and pain.
Echo——Paine!!

What, Echo, do you recommend indeed,
A man of ſuch ſeditious, wicked deed?
Echo——Read!

But who made *Truth* a *Libel?* or the leaves
Condemn, which but aſſert, that *Thieves are Thieves?*
Echo——Thieves!

To what then muſt the people have recourſe,
To gain reform, what arguments enforce?
Echo——Force.

Echo, farewell—and let all tyrants know it,
A change is near, and they muſt undergo it.
Echo——Go it!!

*** The Republican Addreſs to Citizen Edward Livingſton, and his claſſic and courageous anſwer in our next.

C. CHRISTIAN, Cabinet-Maker.
No. 61, New Street.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures all ſorts of Portables or gentlemens travelling DESKS, on the neweſt and moſt approved methods, at the moſt reduced prices.
July, 11, 1798. tf.

HENRY HAYS,

LADIES' Shoe Maker, No. 78, Broad-way, has received, by the ſhip Mary, from London, in addition to his own Manufacture, a very elegant Aſſortment of LADIES' SHOES, conſiſting of black and colored kid Morocco, of every deſcription, all of the neweſt faſhion, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt eaſonable terms. June 25. 1w

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 28 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.
December 18 tf

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of MATTHEW L. DAVIS, and CO, was dissolved, on the 13th inst. by mutual consent; all persons indebted to them, for subscriptions to the Time Piece, are requested to make payment to JOHN D. BURKE, who is duly authorised to collect the same; and those indebted for Advertisements or Handbills will please discharge their accounts at the office of the subscriber. If there are any demands against the late firm, it is requested the accounts will be immediately presented, and they will be paid on sight. MAT. L. DAVIS.

June 22.

WHEREAS WILLIAM S. SMITH, of the town of East Chester, in the county of West Chester, and state of New York, gentleman, being indebted to the subscriber, Nickll Floyd, of the city of New York, merchant, by bond bearing date the sixth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, in the penal sum of one thousand pounds, conditioned for the payment of seven hundred and forty three pounds five shillings and ten pence, current money of the state of New York, on or before the twenty fifth day of November next ensuing the date thereof; the said William S. Smith, for the better securing the payment thereof, as aforesaid, to the said Nicoll Floyd, his executors administrators or assigns, according to the condition of the said bond or obligation, did, on the said sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, mortgage to the said Nicoll Floyd, his heirs and assigns, all that certain tract or four lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the sixth ward of the city of New York, adjoining each other, and containing, each of them, in breadth, in front and rear, twenty five feet, and in length one hundred feet; bounded south westerly, in front by Barclay street, formerly Anthony street; north easterly, in the rear by ground now or late of Anthony Barclay; south easterly, by the ground of the said Anthony Barclay; north westerly, by ground now or late of Peter Bertine, the said Anthony Barclay, and the estate of Lewis Nichols (as the same are distinguished in a map annexed to a conveyance from Mary Barclay and Leonard Lespenard, executors of Henry Barclay, deceased, to Egbert Benson and others, by Lots No. thirty four, thirty five, thirty six, and thirty seven); Together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, priviledges, commodities and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining; And whereas the condition of the said bond has not been performed, Notice is, therefore, hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the said mortgage, and pursuant to the act in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at the Tontine Coffee House, in the city of New York, on Monday, the ninth day of July next, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon of that day. Dated this fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight.

January 1. NICOLL FLOYD

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for sale at the Sugar House, in Liberty (late Crown) street. Orders left at the Sugar House, or with the subscriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where also may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handsome Country House.

TO LET,

And Possession given on the 1st May.

THAT elegantly situated HOUSE on Long-Island, directly opposite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places, and a Garden if required. The situation is so agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premises.

Bushwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHORF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-street, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.— A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly masters of their business, and whose characters are good. Constant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They must agree for a stated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Time Piece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has established an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furnish kegs of any size on reasonable terms for cash, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any vessel, or left at any other place in this city

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he supplied some of the most respectable printing houses with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmost attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters post paid, pur addressed to 340 Pearl street, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requested to give this anvertisement a place for the better, encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Sash-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the shiplards, has on hand and for sale, a large quantity of 24 light sashes, 8 by 6, which he will sell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes. has also on hand, a large stock of various other sizes such as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be sold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glass, Cases for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and dispatch.

N. B. Orders as usual, for town or country, performed at the shortest notice.

March 26. t. f.

As son as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th. —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Washington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be shewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleasant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted universally, that Washington's Portrait is a perfect likeness, at this time, of this most celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is said to be one of the most perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is represented as President of the United States, giving his farewell address to Congress. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winstanley, one of which is a superb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Christ; other Historical subjects, and some of the finest Landscapes ever executed in America.

Also, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated personages in the French Revolution, most of which have been made facifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in existence. Also, the Grand Musical clock.

Also, a collection of very fine print's, some very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preserved American Birds, some insects, and a pair of second hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for sale; the 13 paintings last added to the collection are to be disposed of, the plan of which may be seen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtless the most magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; those who wish to gratify themselves must embrace the present opportunity, or they will miss the most pleasing and gratifying amusements that this city has ever been in possession of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Those who have already seen the Washington, will be requested to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the same visitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of amusement is the New Tontine City Hotel indway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, dive, cellary, perseiy, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 12. tf

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Minister in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

These scarce and very valuable Historical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be comprised in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to subscribers. neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the subscription money to be paid on delivery of the first volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, booksellers and others, who acquire subscriptions, the usual allowance will be made.

☞ Subscriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water street, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl street, and the different Bookstores in this City.

As soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers are obtained, the Work will be put to press, and compleated with the utmost dispatch. February 1. tf.

THE
INTERESTING TRAVELS
OF
JOHN LEDYARD,
WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Proposals are offered to the Public for Printing the same by Subscription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be published in a large octavo form, handsomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages, making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of subscribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE solicitude expressed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unnecessary, to most Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily used in recommending books to public patronage. To those who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work published by the London African Society, may not be amiss:

"FORCIBLY impressed by the objects which he saw, and naturally led to compare them with those which the other regions of the globe had presented to his view, he describes with the energy of an original observer, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects of similarity and contrast.

—Having traversed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the same by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was seized upon, and banished from her territories by the empress of Russia.—

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joseph Banks told him, knowing his disposition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almost as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wishes of the association for discovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverse the continent of Africa as soon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joseph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of these memoirs. I spread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence westward, in the latitude and supposed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was desired that Africa might, if possible, be explored. I asked him when he would set out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his answer: But before I had learned from the note the name and business of my visitor, I was struck with the manliness of his person, the breadth of his chest, the openness of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His person was remarkably expressive of activity and strength; his manners, though unpolished, were neither uncivil or unpleasing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he seemed to consider all men as his equals, and as such he respected them: His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehensive;—ardent in his wishes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purposes, but guarded in his measures; impatient of controul, yet capable of strong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men, yet wary, and considerate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievement of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.